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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY I	OOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/601,437	06/23/2003	Paul C. Coffin	100202	100202247-1 7975	
22879 7	7590 08/10/2005			EXAM	IINER
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY		FOX, CHARLES A			
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			ART	UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	17
	10/601,437	COFFIN ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
•	Charles A. Fox	3652	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	I	,	dress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, if NO period for reply sis specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the meanned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, n. a reply within the statutory minimun eriod will apply and will expire SIX (tatute, cause the application to bec	may a reply be timely filed n of thirty (30) days will be considered timely 6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this co ome ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	<i>j.</i> ommunication.
tatus	•		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _	·		·
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL 2b) ☑	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for all	owance except for forma	matters, prosecution as to the	merits is
closed in accordance with the practice und	ler <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 193	5 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) \boxtimes Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are pending in the applica	tion.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with		n.	
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5,8-14 and 17-27</u> is/are rejected	d.		
7) \boxtimes Claim(s) <u>6,7,15 and 16</u> is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	nd/or election requireme	nt.	
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exar	niner	·	
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are		objected to by the Examiner	
Applicant may not request that any objection to		•	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	- ' '	• * *	R 1 121(d)
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by th		= · · ·	, ,
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
•	-iiitd 05 11 (
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of:	eign phonty under 35 U.S	5.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
1. Certified copies of the priority docum	ants have been received	4	
2. Certified copies of the priority documents of the priority documents.			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the			Stane
application from the International Bu	-		Claye
* See the attached detailed Office action for a			
Attachment(s)			
) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🗍 Inte	view Summary (PTO-413)	
2) 🔲 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Pap	er No(s)/Mail Date	
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20030623</u>. 		ce of Informal Patent Application (PTC er:)-152)
6. Patent and Trademark Office		····	
	ce Action Summary	Part of Paper No./Mail Da	ate 20050802

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 18 recites the limitation "said gear rack on said carriage" in line 4.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It appears this claim should depend from claim 17 and not claim 12, but as that is not clear the claim can not be treated on the merits at this time. Clarification is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3,11 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Grant et al. Regarding claim 1 Grant et al. US 4,891,720 discloses a cartridge handling device comprising:

a lift assembly (14) having at least one guide track (46,48) aligned along a first displacement path in a media storage area;

a carriage (38) having a transfer shaft (34) aligned along a second transfer path;

said transfer shaft operatively associated with said guide track for moveing said carriage along said guide track;

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a picker (42) slidably connected to said carriage and moving therewith through said second and first displacement paths.

In regards to claim 2 Grant et al. further disclose the transfer shaft extends between two guide tracks.

Regarding claim 3 grant et al. also disclose the guide tracks as having a bearing race along their entire length (see figures 3A and 3B) with said transfer shafts being slidably mounted to said bearing race.

Regarding claim 11 Grant et al. also discloses that the first and second transfer paths are orthogonal.

Regarding claims 25-27 Grant discloses a media storage system comprising:

a first guide means for defining a first displacement path;

a second guide means for defining a second displacement path

said second guide means rotable engaging said first guide means for movement of said second guide means along said first displacement path;

cartridge engaging means for transporting a data cartridge;

said engaging means moving with said second guide means along said first displacement path;

said engaging means further movable along said second path defined by said second guides;

a drive means for moving said second guide means through said first displacement path;

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a drive means for moving said engaging means along said second displacement path.

Claims 1-4,8,12-14,19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Asakawa et al. In regards to claims 1-3 Asakawa et al. US 5,064,337 discloses a handling apparatus for a media storage area comprising:

a lift assembly having at least one guide track (21a,21b) aligned along a first displacement path in a media storage area;

a carriage (1) having a transfer shaft (17) aligned along a second transfer path;

said transfer shaft operatively associated with said guide track for moving said carriage along said guide track;

a picker (5) connected to said carriage and moving therewith through said second and first displacement paths;

a bearing race (22a,22b) extending along the length of each guide track with said transfer shaft slidably connected to said race.

Regarding claim 4 Asakawa et al. also disclose a drive motor (19) mounted on said carriage and operatively associated with said guide tracks for moving the carriage in said first path.

Regarding claim 8 Asakawa et al. also disclose the carriage as having a platform (1b) mounted in spaced apart relation to said transfer shaft, said platform supporting said picker on said carriage.

Regarding claim 12 Asakawa et al. disclose a handling device in a media storage system comprising:

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a lift assembly having at least one guide track (21a,21b) aligned along a first displacement path in a media storage area;

a carriage (1) having a transfer shaft (17) aligned along a second transfer path;

said transfer shaft operatively associated with said guide track for moving said carriage along said guide track;

a picker (5) connected to said carriage and moving therewith through said second and first displacement paths;

a first drive motor (19) mounted on said carriage and operatively associated with said guide tracks for moving the carriage in said first path;

a second drive motor (7) operatively associated with said carriage for moving said picker along the second transfer path.

Regarding claims 13 and 14 Asakawa et al. further disclose at least one gear rack (21a,21b) and at least one pinion (16a,16b) all operative connected to said first motor for moving the lift along said first transfer path.

In regards to claim 19 Asakawa et al. also disclose the lift assembly as having at least one bearing race (22a,22b) aligned along said first displacement path and that said carriage has at least one bearing member (23a,23b) slidably engaging said race.

Regarding claims 23 and 24 Asakawa et al. also disclose the carriage as having a platform (1b) mounted in spaced apart relation to said transfer shaft, said platform supporting said picker on said carriage, said platform further having

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a guide bearing (3a) mounted to said picker and engaging said platform via a bearing race (3b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asakawa et al. as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Allen. Asakawa et al. teach the limitations of claim 12 as above, they do not teach a cable mechanism for storing cable. Allen US 5,726,866 teaches a device (102) with a shiftable platform having extendable and retractable cables (C), wherein said cable remain attached to said platform when extended and retract into a tray when said platform is not extended. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention to provide the device taught by Asakawa et al. with an extendable cable as well as a place to store the cable when needed in order to control moving part of the device at all times and to protect the control lines at the same time.

Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asakawa et al. as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Grant et al. Asakawa et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 12 as above they further teach a guide bearing for running along the guide rails.

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Asakawa et al. do not teach a wheel mounted in said guide bearing. Grant et al. teach a set of guide races(46,48) which have a carriage slidably mounted thereon via a series of guide wheels (60,70). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention to provide the guide ways taught by Asakawa et al. with wheels as taught by Grant et al. in order to allow the guide to move easier by rolling, thereby allowing for a smaller drive motor to move the device.

Claims 5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asakawa et al. as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Thatcher. Asakawa et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 12 as above, they do not teach a second drive motor connected to the carriage. Thatcher teaches a manipulator comprising:

a pair of guide rails (4), including a first rack and pinion drive for moving a carriage (28) in a first displacement path;

a second drive means located on manipulator for moving said manipulator in a second displacement path along said carriage;

wherein said second drive means comprises a second drive motor and pinion cooperating with a rack mounted on said carriage. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention to provide the device taught by Asakawa et al. with the drives as taught by Thatcher in order to provide a device that can move a manipulator to the proper location and control its actions in a precise manner.

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Claim10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asakawa et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Shapiro. Asakawa et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 as above, they do not teach pivotal bearings. Shapiro US 6,041,988 teaches using a pivotal bearing (16) to maintain the bearing in contact with a guide as a carriage is move drelative to said guide. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention to provide the device taught by Asakawa et al. with a biased bearing as taught by Shapiro in order to allow the guide bearing to contact the guide at all times.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6,7,15 and 16 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The zero pitch treading on the transfer shaft working in conjunction with a pinion to move the picker is not taught or suggested by the closest prior art of Asakawa et al.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon, but considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is: Hug et al. 1992, Yanagisawa 1995, Ostwald et al. 2001, Schinzel 2001, White 2001, Bolognia et al. 2002 and Dimitri et al. 2004.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles A. Fox whose telephone number is 571-272-6923. The examiner can normally be reached between 7:00-4:00 Monday-Thursday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Eileen D. Lillis can be reached at 571-272-6928. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-3600.

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EILEEN D. LILLIS SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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